West Germany amassed nine points to win the 4th international junior football tournament in Leningrad - the Granatkin Memorial sponsored by the "Nedelys" weekly. The USSR-1 team came in second with six points and Belgium was third with a point less. France is in fourth position with four points, the USA picked up three points, and the USSR-2 team were bottom of the table with

ny. Kira Ivanova, from Moscow,

Sadly, last year's European

silver medaliist, Yelena Vodore-

zove, from Moscow, had to drop

out and fly home owing to her

mother falling ill.
Defending world champions

Jayne Torvill and Christopher

Dean, of Britain. led after the

three compulsory events, with

1983 European winners Natalya

Bestemyanova and Andrei Bukin

from Moscow, lying in second

Muscovite Alexander Fadeyev

leads the men's standing after displaying superb technique in

DOES THE JULES RIMET

Sao Paulo radio reported that the recently stolen Jules Rimet Cup has been cut into three

parts and each piece offered to

various illegal gold traders.
One of them named Gutenberg

toki police he was offered the

chance to buy one of the pleces.

The report also indicated that right after their the robbers tried

to sell the Cup to a gold dealer in Copacabana but he refused

suggesting that they cut it up and trade it off piecemeal. Police in Rio de Janeiro have

The USSR national side has beaten Norway, 2-1 ([-1] at

Drammen in the accord game

of their tour of that country.

They will next play Sweden

BANDY NEWS

CUP STILL EXIST?

is in fourth place.

GOLD FOR LENINGRAD PAIR

(Continued from page 1)

in this Olympic season. In stiff competition with GDR pairs they breezed through their new free programme getting two perfect (6.0) marks, followed up by 5,9s, to win the title.

Their coach Tamara Moskvins sa'd that she and her charges had concentrated on the artistic impression and musical appeal of the short and free programmes ensuring dramatic presentation in both cases.

Twice European champions Sabine Baess-Tassilo Thierbach and the well-known pair Birgit Lorenz-Knut Schubert, of the GDR, came second and third.

The promising Soviet pairs Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov and Marina Avstrilakaya and Yuri Kvashnin came fourth and

The young Muscovite, Anna Kondrashova, who made a name for herself last season, came third overall in the women's event, behind winner Katarina Will, of the GDR, and runner-up Manuela Ruben, of West Germa-

Ice-hockey news

The USSR national side has given the GDR a drubbing, 6-0, in their second friendly match in

Canada's Olympic team beat the USSR national line-up 9-5 in the closing game of the tour of Canada. The USSR was somewhat below pay owing to many injuries. Still that upset hardly detracts from their overall success, as out of the ten games they played they won seven, drew one and were beaten only

Chess: DATE FIXED

The final challengers' match to the women's chess world title hetween Lydia Semyonova and irina Levitina, both of the USSR, will begin in Sochi on March 6, and Soviet Grandmasters Vasi-Smystov and Carrl Kasparov will start their match three days

later in Vilnius. This suggestion by the Soviet Chess Federation was approved by FIDE, which said so on Tues-

in Switzerland. The women will play 12, and the men, 16 games. Over half the points possible will be enough to win; if fied, the matches will have four extra

The winners will clash again this year with Maya Chiburdanidze and Anatoly Karpov respectively for the world title.

WHO WILL TOP THE TOP EIGHT?

The drawings were made in Paris recently for the European football championship finals due in France this summer. The hosts will join Denmark, Belglum and Yugoslavia in Group 1, while West Germany, Portugal, Romania and Spain battle it out in Group 2.

The hosts will play Denmark on June 12, the opening day; for Denmark this will be their first time in a European cham-

The final game is due on June 27 at the Parisian Parc des Princes Stadium. Remarkably, the USSR beat

Yugoslavia to win the European Nations Cup in the finals of the first such championship back in 1960, also played at the Parc des Princes, one of the best stadiums in Europe.

A total of 116 elimination

games have been played over a year and a half in the run-up to the current finals, with West Germany's Karl-Heinz Rummenigge coming off top scorer with seven goals from eight Vladimir McMILLIN



Karl-Heinz Rummenigge was the top scorer in the European football championship elimination bouts.

Fiat still the most popular

Italy's Flat Uno has been voted the top car of 1983 by a jury of 53 sports writers from 16 European countries. In the running were 15 models of 1983 vintage.

The cars were compared for design comfort, security, econ-

No comment Recently two mascots of the 1984 Olympic Games bumped into each other at London Airport—Eaglet Sam, was on his way to Los Angeles, and wolf cub Vucko, to Sarajevo. Rank Xerox, which helped to organize the contest for the best mascot for the Winter Cames (as a result of which Vucko was born) recorded the meeting for

Though their overlarge beak and nose made it difficult for Vucko and Sam to shake each other by the hand, they had a friendly chat, the content of which they refrained from disclosing to the press. omy, speed, function and cost, each criterion carrying a maximum 25 points. Flat Uno ended up the winner with 346 points, ahead of Fran-ce's Peugeot 205 (325) and

Volkswagen Golf (156). Boris MiKHA'LOV



world championships ich slovakia won two such de face heavy competition in Erik Stenland of Sublast year.

The finals of the 19th lot

The second section of the second second second second section is a second secon

81334

ATTENTION. SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Salurdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN in-

iormalion" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week,

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Index 50078.

Nona and Nam share success

Nona Gaprindashvill adja Alexandria, both of the ta got off to an inspiring wanter international chess tourners Jajce, Yugoslavia, respects beating Zorica Nikolia of Fg slavia, and Gisela Fischick, West Germany, Altogether 14 players hou

countries are taking part.

Moscow will name fastest ice speedway racers

World ex-champion, Vist. Lyubich of the USSR, was challenged in the quarted: of the world tee specchampionship at Gallo in l. -- he won all his heats i ceammate Alexander Soc lyayev placed second, Auc. Walter Wartbichler, third r Muscovite Vitaly Rust. fourth.

In other quarterlina's at !tvik, Sweden, the USSR i did well. Vladimit & placed second behind 🕾 Per Olof Serentus, and Am Charlyshev and Alexander! kovka came home respect fourth and eighth, all of a advancing to the semilish making the required topic

World ex-champion At Bondarenko, Viadimir Sik and newcomer Yuri Ivanor compete in yet another quiffinals at Eindhoven, Hollati January 14-15; and twice champton Sergel Kazakovi with two novices - Vit-Ivanchenko and Igor Yako — will enter the January 11. quarterfinals in West 🕏 A total of 16 racers will co

pete in the semifinals of ! ruary 4-5 at Inzel, West many, and Assen, Holland No more than three is from any particular county each semifinal may corthe awards chase.

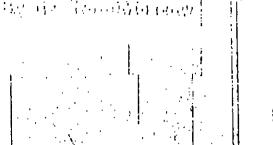
Even though the USE: triumphed in 16 (i) ledic! pionships - Antonia Switch he winner in 1970, and K Spinka in 1974) li Will t placed third last year Wost Germany and San the world team champion

dual world championship take place on February at the Lenin Central States



EDITORIAL BOARD

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The Nicaraguan people are determined to defend the ideals of their revolution and

Anti-Indian provocation

Delhi. Foreign enemies are trying to provent the Indian people from celebrating Repub-

lic Day on January 26, the country's national holiday, in

It becomes evident from a

UNI news agency report that instructions devised by Western

secret services have been smug-

gled into India Intended for the

subversive elements in the North-Western state of Punjab.

These elements are bent on severing the Punjab from India

so as to set up the so-called independent Sikh state, or Ha-

listan there under the auspicles

of the United States and its al-

lies. The instructions call for

the sharp intensification of at-

tacks by the anti-national for-

ces on the eve of and during

holidays, as well as for all sorts of provocations aimed at

destabilizing the situation in the

At the same time, the self-

country on January 28.

guns-in-hand, the attempts of counter-revolutionaries and aggressors to encroach on their gains.

This photo from the "L'Espresso" magazine shows a Sandinista untit unit near the border with Hon-

styled "President" of Halistan,

J. C. Chauhan, who is living in

exile in Loudon, is planning the establishment of a "lialistan

Government in exite" with the

nowledge and confivance of

the British authorities. In the

British capital, preparations are

underway for an anti Indian de-

monstration whose scenario provides for the burning of the text of the Indian Constitution and the national flag.

Local newspapers note that

the organizers have already started to implement such acti-

vities. Over the past few days,

several reports have come in about increased consignments of weapons, ammunition, and explosive destined for the sub-

ched to the Punjab along secret channels from neighbouring Pa-

kistan and about the infiltra-

tion of terrorists, specially trained in Pakisian under the guidance of American and Pakis.

Britain: FOUR YEARS

London, Over four years of

OF UNFULFILLED

ANDREI GROMYKO **ARRIVES**

IN STOCKHOLM

PANER CHANGE ALL COST

No. 5 (520), JANUARY 17-20, 1984

Stockholm, Andret Gromyko Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, arrived here to attend the opening of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

He was welcomed at the airport by Sweden's Minister for Poreign Affairs and Trade Len-nart Bodstroem and other offi-

Andrei Gromyko told newsmen at the airport: We have come here to take part in the Conference on Con Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. We hope to find, through conceiled effort, a solution to rome problems in the interests of creating trust between the

countries taking part in the conference and in the interests of peace.
It is too early to say what course the work of the Conference will take. The Soviet Union will do everything possible to facilitate a good, posi-live mood at the Conference. in this respect a great deal will depend on the position of the other participants, including Sweden as the country hosting

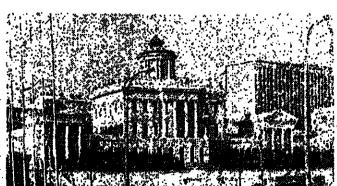
Poland's contribution

Warsaw. The entire responsibility for the aggravation of international tension lies solely with the United States' administration, said Stefan Olszowski, member of the Polithureau of the Polish United Workers' Party's Central Committee, and Por-eign Minister of the Polish People's Republic, Speaking

(Continued on page 2)

MOSCOW SIGHTS

CHE RESIDENCE DE LA COMPANSIONE DEL COMPANSIONE DE LA COMPANSIONE



orms part of the All-Union Lenin Library.

unfulfilled promises are over and... no real prospects exist for an improvement in the economic situation in Dillein in the next four years. It was to this bleak light that the country's future presented itself yesterday to the British. interview with the heart of the

Conservative cabinet, M. Thatcher devoted to the govern-ment's economic policy. Not only did the prime minister fail to give the British people any ope of the cabinet changing ils disastrous economic policy, she openly claimed that it would confined to be based on strict control over government expenditure, in other words, on

(Continued on page 2) .

Round the Soviet Union

● 30 YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE THEY STARTED TO BUILD THE KARAKUM CANAL IN CENTRAL ASIA. To Irrigate the Karakum Desert was a dream that originated in ancient times but one that was realized, however, only under Soviet power, early in 1954. This giant irriga-tion canal fnow extending for 1,100 km) has gradually fransformed a considerable portion of the Karakum, the largest deseri in the country. Green plantailons stretch as for as the eye

LATIN AMERICAN

LEADERS BLAME

Quito. The policies of plunder

practised by the international

financial organizations and de-

veloped capitalist countries were

exposed by those who attended

the Latin American Economic

Conference bete. First and fore-

most this plundering consists in

dits granted, jacked up customs

lariffs on the stoms exported and

equipment sold by the West.

In his speech, the President of Ecuador Osvaldo Hurtado Zarrea

noted that in 1983 the imperialist states extracted 30 thousand

million dollars from Latin Amer-

ica in profus. Net profit to the

tune of 49 thousand million dol-

lars was reaped by the monopo-

FACTS

Swedish Prime :Minister

Olof Paime has strassed the great significance of the Cohie-

rence on Confidence-Building
Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe opening in
the Swedish capilal. This conference, the said, may become a

step on the road to reaching a lasting and stable peace on earth, which is the majo task to-

© Lake Naser created by the High Dam at Aswan which was

built with Soviet existence, is

becoming one of the main

sources of fishing in Egypt. At

prescht. Egyptian fishermen

catch 180 thousand fondes of

fish a year, one-fourth of which

comes from Lake Nasor, By the

year 2000. Its share in the over-

all catch will have increased to

(Coniinued on page 2)

the unjustifiably high costs obsolescent technology an

MONOPOLIES

can see-more than half a mitlion hectares of former desert have been made arable. The Turkmen farmers account for a good half of all the line-fibre collon picked in this country, which is priced at five times as much as the ordinary varieties on the world market.

147 Action of attractions were specificately

COLOUR PHOTOS OF THE BARTH MADE BY SPACEMEN ARE NOW VISUAL AIDS FOR THE GEOGRAPHERS AT PERM UNIVERSITY WHO HAVE MADE A GLOBE MEASURING OVER TWO METRES IN DIAMETER. They studied many scientific sources ranging from carlo-graphic and hydrological aima-nacs to the monograph — "Earth's Volcanoes", This an-

abled them to make an exact model of the globe. Its surface is a detailed reproduction of the Earth's contours and the ocean

> ● THE 10,000 MW HYDRO-POWER STATION ON THE SIBE-GUSSKA RIVER, THE LARGEST PROJECT OF ITS TYPE TO BE BUILT IN THE USSR, HAS NOW BEEN DESIGNED. Constructed in the mountains, the hydro will go into operation in 1984. Another station will be built in Si-berin at the same time on the Yenisel River, The 6,000 MW plant will be part of the Angara-Yenisei power chain aiready in operation.

a 20 MINING ENGINEERS. SPONSORED BY THE UN, FROM ARGENTINA, BULGARIA, JOR-DAN, IRAN, SYRIA, TURKEY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE PHI-LIPPINES AND YUGOSLAVIA, HAVE UNDERGONE TRAINING IN THE USSR. The four-month course of loctures and seminar sassions was organized by the Leningrad Mining Institute—the oldest Sovial higher school in that field.

THE OLYMPICS



Beaming Moscow figure-skating ace Alexander Fadeyev show.

Soviet ligure skaters will go to the Saratovo 1984 Olympics in a good mood, as they have picked up two golds, one aliver and two bronze medals at the Suropean championship in Bu

dapest,
Added to the gold of Yeleon
Valova and Oley Vasilyer and
Anna Kondrashova's bronze was
a gold for Alexander Padeyav
and a silvet and bronze for dancers Natalya Bestemyanova and
Added Sukla along with Mark-Andrei Bukin along with Marina Klimova and Sergel Ponoma-renko. The USSR, which provided prize winners in all the events, was the most successful among the entrante.

Remarkably, all the Soviet figure skalers excepting new-comer Vitaly Yegorov who came In seventh, ware invited to the closing exhibition performance which features the most outalanding.

(Continued on page 8)

WHO IS AGAINST SETTLEMENT IN CHAD

Addis Ababa, During consultations held here with the Chairman of the Organization for African Unity, the Transltional National Unity Government delegation of Chad demonstrated a genuine desire for a peaceful sattlement to the conflict in Chad. However, the talks on national reconciliation in that country have been folled because of the obstructionist actions taken by the present regime in N'Diamena. The latter's refusal to take part in the Addis Ababa meeting on principles earlier agreed upon was a severe blow to the strivings of the Chadlan people.

Political observers note that on the instigation of the Americans and French the delegation from N'Djamena reduced to

New York. All the allegations

made by the US administration

about progress in the human rights situation in El Salvador

are nothing but falsehood and

lies calculated to get US Con-

gress to earmark additional mile

itary aid for the bloody dictato-

rial regime. This conclusion fol-

lows from a joint statement re-

leased here by a group of Sal-vadoran public and religious or-ganizations indignant at the hypocritical policies of the

Over the past four months, the

statement notes, nearly forty

White House.

nought OAU's efforts for peace, with the first two countries seeking a military "solution" to the conflict. Washington and Paris are out to maintain a hotbed of tension in Central Airi. ca. to increase their military presence in the area and t perpetuate the split in Chad in order to continue their exploi tation of its people. However, the doors are not

closed to a political settlement of the conflict, siresses "The Ethiopian Herald" newspaper If the regime in N'Djamena gonulnely desires to put an end to the tragedy of its people, it must change its approach to the Chadian problem and give up the totally unacceptable conditions which have failed



thousand people have died at the hand of murderers and death squads. Criminal activities by the ultra-right wing are not only wound up, as Washington would have everyone believe. they are becoming more and more active. None of the murderers have been, or are likely to be punished, as they all act under the tutelage of the Salvadoran military who enjoy unlimited power in El Salvador, In this situation, restoration of

democracy and justice in El Salvador is out of the question, it is stressed in the statement.

that by doing so the Common Market is retaliating for those

from Washington over the past years. An official spokesman for the Commission said here that the Common Market has exercised considerable restraint and patience by constantly calling on Washington to take a serious approach to the talks launched to settle the "steel war". During these talks, the EEC demanded that its American

defeats which it has suffered

pariner make restilution for the considerable losses sustained by the introduction of protectionmeasures and to make various concessions in trade as well. The newspapers here note that the talks, which have turned into open confrontation between the sides, have been a

It is reported here that the Commission has devised a series of specific retaliatory measures which are to be introduced in the middle of Pebruary. As a result, imports of some American goods to EEC countries will be sharply curtailed.



Drawing by Konstantin Vysotsky and Alexander Rekunenko

Brussels. Economic and diplomatic relations between the Common Market and the United States have suffered another setback following a decision taken by the Commission of the European Communities to respond to the American unitateral decision last summer to introduce protectionist measures against the imports of special grades of sleel produced in the EEC countries.

Hurry up with the sets, gentlemen

The first pight is almost upon us.

Local observers point out

resounding failure.

BRITAIN: FOUR YEARS OF UNFULFILLED PROMISES

(Continued from page 1) cuts in government spending on the needs of the nationalized sector of the economy, of local government, health care, education and housing. It is precisely this policy that has led to a twofold rise in the army of unemployed in the country

since the Tories came to power.

VIEWPOINT

the number of jobless having remained stationary at a level of over 3,000,000 people for the past two years.

Judging from M. Thatcher's
words, Britain will have to

"tighten up their belts" still

Yuri KURITSYN

further in the coming years. Thus, in answer to the question "can you guarantee that

taxation will be cut by 1988? (cuts in direct taxation was the main slogan which the Conservalives managed to win over vaciliating volers) M. Thatcher replied quite unambiguously: "No". The deception of the British public, which has gone on for the past four years, will continue, it would seem in the

> It would be a fair guess to say that this aid will be still more

Washington's dangerous gifts

gun to carry out its new pro-gramme for military aid to foreign nations, involving appropria-tions of over 9,000 militan dellars or so for the next year. This amounts to two-thirds of the entire American foreign aid programme and to more than ever before in absolute terms.

Over half the money will go to Israel, Egypt and Turkey but military aid destined for other nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America is also to be increased. Why? Has Uncle Sam perhaps been overcome by a liush of generosity?

No, this simply ties in with other areas of his military-poli-ical strategy towards the "inited world", imperialism resorts to various plays to draw young independent states into the arms military plans, and one of the most insidious of these is the socalled military aid,

1074

Theiland, which will total 90,000,000 dollars this year. Of this amount 76,000,000 dollars, i.e., five out of every six dollars, are but a credit, which have lo be repaid, and until this is done annual interest is due.

If would be fair to say that American banking investment in Thailand will thus increase by a minimum 76,000,000 doilars and what is more in an area where little it any profit will go to the country's economy. Washington has said that Thailand will use all the aid to buy the lefest American missiles, guns, lanks, pianos, etc.

Furthormore, arms, like any other sophisticated technology, require maintenance and repairs, spares and replacements, etc., all of which costs far more than the original item. So one has to pay one's own way here — solich new credits and increase one's Its mechanism is more complex and its effects much more hazardous than appears at first serious to heavy for some stations, or for transit by the already too heavy for some force.

Washington announced an increase in its military aid to owing, in no small measure, to military spending.

All this goes to prove that American military aid is nothing else than the selfsame arms frade, only slightly camoutlaged by philanthropic pronounce-ments, its profits form a hefty supplement to the 20,000 mli-lion dollars and more than the USA noticed this year from direct arms trade. As for the reciplents not only does military aid help turn them into oternal debtors of the United States, it inevitably loads to an increase in their mil-itary expenditure, to the detail itary exponditure, to the defi-ment of their socio-aconomic

development.

President Reagen wants to increase still further military aid to developing nations, primarily to those nations which have traditionally repaid Washington in kind — by offering it the use of their territory for military bases or for US Air Force tracking

insistently offered to countries not found among America's "traditional" friends. There are many reasons for this. One of many reasons for this. One of them we mentioned earlier — US military ald brings in extra profits for its military-undustrial complex. Another is that the USA will soon develop a vast arms surplus: the Pentagon has started a multibiliton dollar programme to provide its army with more advanced weapons, which more advanced weapons, which means the discarded Items will have to be traded off, and this is where foreign sales and "aid" come in handy. There is one more reason, ar-

quably the most crucial, for the "generosity" of Washington strategists: the current US admi-nistration has been more active in putting into practice an idea broached by its forerunners that broached by its forerunners that aid to developing nations, including aid in the military iteld, should be an active means towards atteining all other US goals in these countries and their regions. In this respect Washington has far-reaching objectives ranging from the creation of military strongpoints and zones of special US "interests" and "rights" in the "third world", to absolute American economic and military-notitical economic and military-political hegemony fhere.

popular masses.

The solution of the economic problems facing the region is impossible without accommand measures being taken, such a putting a stop to all forms foreign interference into the problems in affairs of the latin America effairs effa A voracious stomach is always empty, popular wisdom contends. Those easily lured by Washington's glits of arms ought not to forget about the avarice and agoism of imperialism.

THE WORLD

CONSIDERATIONS POST-ELECTORAL

Japanese public say

no to spy satellites

Tokyo. The Nakasona gover-ment policy towards extended the nullitary use of space a

causing serious anxiety to me

cialists and scientists and to be

Japanese public. Most stall at the national space research &

partment, press reports indicate

are opposed to a project for

space spy satellite for the coun-

ity's armed forces. Department

experts consider that the days

opment of the satellite week

lead to the reorientation and mile

Italization of Japan's entire

The Japanese military depart

ment is doggedly pushing in access to space. Ignoring potests from the public and potressively minded scientists its

government has already allowed

the national defence departmen

to partially use for its purpose

satellite launched early last yer

Now under consideration is fu

development of a large two

tonne satellite to be used excla-

sively for military purposes.

contribution

(Continued from page 1)

Wloclawek, he said that the p

liches carried out under the bat

ner of the anti-communic

"crusade" are based on the &

sire to subvert post-war len-

torial and political order in

Europe and to create a globi

Challenging the Yalta a

Potstiam agreements shows both lack of realism and of a co-

structive approach in matter &

security and peace in Europe

and throughout the world. The

situation is made more ten

atill by the revival of revent

seeking forces in West Ge

The Polish foreign minist

noted that Poland was ready to

make a constructive could

tion to the work of the Slock

holm Conference in order

preserve peace, restore the peace peace, restore the peace peace, restore the peace pe

cess of detente, and build w

European security. However, st

realize that this conference on

not fully replace the disam-ment talks which were suspen-ed as a result of the America

LATIN AMERICAN

LEADERS BLAME!

(Continued from page 1)

tween 1979 and 1982.
The delegates noted that delegates roted that delegates taken by Latin America Countries to overcome the class

have come up against counts action from the Internation Monetary Fund, the Internation

Bank and the inter-America

The terms which these instit

tions impose in repayments (a) external debts are leading (b) greater dependence by Latin American states and (c) worsening situation for the land

worsening situation for the how

mestic effeirs of the Latin Amilican countries, observation in respect of their territorial in the countries.

grity and national sovereign and elimination of all vestions of colonial domination, the left

American heads of government

MA MERCHANIATION No. 5 19 100

and state stressed.

Development Bank.

popular masses.

MONOPOLIES

many, he stressed.

anti-socialist coalition.

Poland's

the Sakura-2A communic

space programme.

From our special correspondent $I_{\rm R}$ Copenhagen.

Only hours after the parliamentary elections in Denmark, serious differences between the leading parties appeared on ractically all domestic and foreign policy issues. One of the main bones of con-

tention between the government in which the tone is set by the Conservatives, and the Social-Democratic opposition is the deployment of the new Amer-lean nuclear missiles in Western

Danish participation in the financing of the construction of the launching sites for these missiles and the country's disarmament policy are further sources of dispute

The Danish Social-Democrats have retained considerable influenco in Parliament. They have again confirmed their ne-gative attitude to the earmarking of funds for the expansion of American and NATO nuclear installations in Europe. And that is why the Social-Democrats and other left-wing parties are being accused by the governmen of "calling tato question Dea-mark's reliability as a partner in the North Atlantic Affiance".

We are convinced that peace is strengthened not by piling up, but by reducing weapons, particularly nuclear ones. This would be the main task of all political leaders, Anker Jorgenseen, Chairman of the Social-Democratic Party told me on the day after the elections. We shall continuo to demand greater disarmament measures, a lower level in military confrontatio in Europe, a freeza on nuclear atsenals, and a nuclear-free zono in the north of Europe and on the continent as a whole.

in the present situation it is important to do everything possible to lacilitate the resumption of East-West dialogue an the development of normal relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Viadimir MARKOV

FACTS and EVENTS

© Bendjedid Chadii has been elected to another five-year farm as president of Alge-ria, having received over 95 per cent of the vote. He was nominated for the vote, the president to the presi nominated for the presidency by the recent 5th congress of the ruling party, the Front for Na-tional Liberation.

O Argentina is prepared to do all it can for world detente and the elimination of the arms race, which is placing humankind on the edge of a nuclear calastrophe, president of Argen-tina Raul Alfonsin said at a press conference in Buenos

PEOPLE

italian police have arrested Massimo Del Bo, president of the state oil company industria Italiana Petroll, who is charged with financial machinations and theft of large sum of money, Financial guard enquiries — a special corps to fight contraband and currency machinellons—established that Doi Bo and a group of his followers with the help of licitious documents appropriated some 6,000 million lires. Of late enterprising wheelby trade in "black gold". The prices of oil products continue to rise and the swindlers throw all scruples to the wind at the thought of increasing their for-tune. The so-called "oil financial scandal", which broke out in 1981, involved high-ranking statesmen and major industrialists. As a result, the state treasury lost 2,000,000 million lires.

MN INFORMATION No. 5, 1984

The situation remains tense in Israeli-occupied Southern Lebanon, The aggressors are in control of all roads extending from Belrut southwards. The streets in Saida are patrolled by military (photo), Massive searches, comb-up operations and arrests of residents are a common sight in the town.

Photo UPI-TASS

REAGAN'S STARVING CHILDREN

Washington, Hundreds of thousands of American children go to bed hungry as a result of spiralling poverty in the USA. This was the theme of a press conference held here by a numher of public organizations. The press were told about the false "conclusions" reached by the special commission on hunger n the USA set up by Reagan for propagand, purposes and which allegedly hid not found any evidence of wide-spread

A Massachusetts health administration officer stressed that

A new concept to rescue craft

recent research carried out by the administration shows that at least 10 per cent of children between six months and sta years old in Massachusetts suffer from various aliments caused by permanent under-nourlishment. A. Miller of North Carolina University, said that there had been a threefold increase in the number of such diseases by comparison to the normal level. Signs of chronic starvation were found in the case of 20 per cent of children examined in Minneapolis, Min-

Science FLOATING TENT and technology

for saving people in distress at sea has been designed by enmasters used to make their in gineering experts in the GDR. It is an initiatable raft of original struments, he realized that Stradivari and Guarneri knew a design. On making contact with water, it automatically fills with method of leaving the porce in the timber tissue open. Those wishing to make violins with a perfect sound, therefore have gas, which gives it the shape of a floating tent. The walls of the raft provide protection from the now to discover a compour sea and from cold wind, It can which will prevent the pores in hold ten people. A special sec-tion contains water, food, methe wood tissue from closing after it has dried. dicines, a distress flash, a flare gun and a radio distress beacon.

HAS HE UNRAYELLED A MYSTERY?

For centuries, violin makers throughout the world have been trying to unravel the mystery of the absolutely perfect sound of the violins made by the famous Itelian masters, Stradivari and Guarneri. According to the "Science Dig-est" magazine of the United States, a blochemist from Texas has at last discovered the secret. Looking through his microscope at a cross section of the

ABOUT HEADACHE It is difficult to pinpoint the cause of headaches from which even healthy people suffer American doctor Samuel Rasook helioves that in most cases it derives from protracted tightness of the muscles. More of-ten than not, headaches claim as their victims people who carry heavy bags in one hand or hold a telephone recoiver with their cheek. An uncomfortable position in writing or typing is another frequent cause

SIMPLE TRUTHS

BEWARE IMP RECOMMENDATIONS

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes: The Western press recently gave wide coverege to riots in Tunisia, caused by increased bread prices, but passed over in silence the basic reasons for the riots. Even before January the living conditions of the poorest sections of the Tuninian population were extremely hard-ain effect of the world economic crisis and of drought. The decision to raise the price of foodsfulfs was the last straw, incidentally, the paper points out, it was the International Monetary Fund, at which Tunisla is a member, that forced the decision on the country, as being the best way to "improve" linancial situation,

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

The movement for the restoration of democracy uniting the biggest opposition parties in Pakistan has decided to hunch a new stage in the civil disobedience campaign. PRAVDA com-

The roots of the present political crisis in Pakisian lie in the

disconlent which has been building up among broud sections of the population, due to the domestic and foreign policies of

the present regime. The denotionalization of government enterprises, the anti-popular land legislation, and unbridled growth in military spending have led to slower GNP growth

tales, and have resulted in the curtailment of production in a

number of major industries. This has been accompanied by

bankruptcies of thousands of small and medium-sized firms and

forms, rising prices, souring unemployment, and a further drop in the aircudy low standards of living of the Pakistani popu-

In recent years, the massive demonstrations of the working

people in Pakistan have become clearly anti-American in cha-

racies. The progressive public in that country justly regard the

policies pursued by the present American administration as

being motivated by the destre to turn Pakistan into an instru-

ment for the implementation of its imperialist plans in Asia.

SOURCES OF CRISIS IN PAKISTAN

In fact it is the United States that calls the tune in the Fund, Having an overwhelming majority of votes, Washington is able to direct and control Fund activities in us own interests. The subversive activities of the Fund have repeatedly led to hondry couns. In Tunisia the Fund's dikint led only to several days of rioling. But where is the guarantee, the paper asks, that this small And country will not hel international capital's heavy "hand of help" in the luture?

THE CIA IS PROSPERING

The CIA has sharply stepped up its criminal activity under Ronald Reagan's administration, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. This is easy to explain: the adventurism and piracy of the loreign policy pursued by the American rulers demanded that broader powers be given to the espionage agency, and that its sphere of operations be extended.

When staging secret actions or checking upon events in other countries, and "introducing" necessary changes in their development, the CIA, with a stall exceeding 16,000 people, does not confine lisely to making use of its numerous employees, the article says. The agency willingly accepts the services of mercenary murderers, terrorists and the malia, Ultraradical organizations are, in the opinion of William Colby, a former CIA director, an elicetive means of conducting policy in various countries, including NATO allies Facts show that the CIA maintains extensive lies with extremist groups using them for interference in the internal attains of these countries.

TRADE UNIONS FIGHT FOR PEACE

The upsurge in the anti-war movement, TRUD willes, has also influenced three international trada union centres who have their headquarters in Brussels. Last autumn, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Buropean Trade Union Coniederation and the World Coniederation of Labour published special statement setting forth their positions on disarmament. These positions come down to the following. New weapons do not strengthen, but, on the contrary, undermine security. By devouring huge resources, the arms race hinders economic development, which is one of the chief causes of the existence of hunger, illiteracy and other ills. An end must be put to military escalation before it puts an end to mankind Renunciation of the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe and a reduction of the weapons already slockpiled could become the lital step clong this path. These trade union centres back the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones and reject as a latal lilusion the plans of waging limited

OF INTEREST

A sentence containina

1,672 words

London journalist Bernard Levin wrote an article in The Sunday Times" on a gastronomic subject, which has allowed him to claim a place in the Guinness Book of Records. His jumbo senience consists of 1,672 words. At the beginning of his sen-tence he writes that none of the meals which he has calen can compare with a victuoso performance of a Mozart quartet. The previous record belongs to precious stones and tings, with

wrole a senience of 1,286 words. Jewels from

a rubbish dump

Porters disposing of empty boxes for the Pulsar Jewellery company, in Japan, falled to notice that one of them contained a considerable heap of diamonds, emeralds, supphires and rubius. When later in the alternoon a truck driver went to the dump to look for emply confainers he unsuspecting! picked up the Pulsor box with its tregaure trove of 213,000 dollars worth of jewellery. A month passed before he discovered the

a Herbert Stein who in 1981 price-lags bearing the firm's wrote a sentence of 1,286 words. name, attached to them. Deciding nut to tempt lute, the driver took

> Frogs have a raw deal The French are consuming

too many trog's tegs. Prance-Presse agoncy warns that soon there will be no more of these small amphibions leli in our

Lately their consumption has rocketed teniold, in 1981 atom 4,500 tonnes of frozen trop limbs were imported from in doching, which means that be-(ween 150,000 and 250,000 frogs were slaughtered. Plans are now oloof for artiliaid breading of frog "colonies".

AUSTRIA'S FORESTS UNDER THREAT

Vienna. Austrian conservationists are worried over the massive destruction of forests in Upper Austria. At present, the land sutherities maintain that there are nearly eighty thous-and hectares of forest under threat which amounts to 20 per cant of all the "green fund" in Upper Austria. The situation in that part of the country reflects the situation. In Austria as a whole, where more than 200 thousand bectares of forest may

The main reason for the sharp increase in the number of 'Incurably ill" forests is pollution of the environment by industry, The state of the s

Round the Soviet Union

A NEW FACILITY TO COLLECT AND SEPARATE GAS AND GAS CONDENSATE WILL HELP STABILIZE GAS EXTRAC-TION AT THE BULLA-MORE FIELD, 60 KILOMETRES SOUTH OF SAKU, CAPITAL OF THE TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN. It stands on piles right out in the sea. The gas and gas condensate will flow to the mainland via five un-

NEW HYBRIDS OF THIN TURKMENIA, A CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC, ARE A BLEND OF THE BEST TRAITS OF LOCAL CULTIVATED AND WILD COTTON VARIETIES. Their yields are five to six cen-iners higher than those of normai cultivated cotton.

THERE HAS BEEN CON-SIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE PURITY OF AIR IN THE FOUNDRY OF THE NICKEL SMELTER AT THE HORILSK MI-NING AND METALLURGICAL COMPLEX, IN THE FAR NORTH, AFTER A POWERFUL INSTALLA-TION HAS GONE INTO OPERA-TION HERE TO TRAP DUST FROM UP TO A MILLION AND A HALF CU M OF GAS AN HOUR. The dust thus removed contains nickel, a valuable metal which is immediately recycled.

SIBERIAN GAS IS NOW FUELLING THE MOST POWER-FUL HEAT AND POWER STA-TION NO. 5 IN THE UKRAINE. The gas is delivered to the siation via a new thirty-five kilemetre offshoot from the Urangoi-Pomery-Uzhgorod pipeline, enabling four hundred thousand formes of fuel oil to be saved a year. The pipeline has also avoided the need for costly purification installations.

More than 200 thousand he-ctares of drought-stricken land will be transformed into fertile

fields guaranteeing good harvests on the completion of pro-

jects designed by Soviet land

One project envisages the re-clamation of almost 30 thousand

hectares of desert land in the

reclamation experts.



Nikolat Amosov has devoted more than forty years of his life

heart surgory. Early in 1983, he was put al the head of the new Institute of Cardio-Vascular Surgery in Klev. Palients at the Institute undergo a strict daily routine. They undergo a regime of compulsory physical exercises which are carefully regulated and controiled. A patient's psyche is refashioned thanks to special training methods. A person whose health was in jeopardy not an long ago leaves the clinic able to cope with an active dally working life and in a cheerful frame of mind. This is the es-sence of Amosov's approach, He has led the world in many unique operations and scientific experiments. Today, Soviet industry produces "spares" for the human beart. Their commercial production bogan with the heart valves which Amosov designed and in-

troduced-into surgical practice.

He has known both victories and

Nikolai Amosov: THE SURGEON AND THE MAN

This man's name, what he writes and says about his profession and, most important, what he achieves in the operating theatre, produce a broad public response, serve as an example of sellless service to others and as a model of superb technique. Day after day, Amosov is locked in combat with disease and hopelessness. This is a life-and-death struggle, as he always tackles very complex cases which his colleagues call "desperate operations". He has thirty thousand heart operations to his credit, in other words he has saved



Nikolai Amosov visits a young patient.

setbacks. The joy of healing a lectures young people about har

patient and the bittorness of failure goes to his heart.

Nikolai Amosov appears on television, writes in the press and

OIL PRODUCTION **SURGES** AHEAD

The Yaunter oil field in the Tyomen Region has built as & ditional pumping station with Every day, the station penumero than len thousand only metres of water into the oil-but ing layers.

Its bullders have used the to called "building-block" methy which allowed them to comply le the station in half the allowed time. The station itself was a sembled at a factory in the chy of Tyomen eight hundred the metres from the field. The facts ry "filled" it with equipment b several parts after which it was brought to Yaunlor where these parts were put together like by building blocks.

The equipment at the other eight new oil fields is being asembled in the same way, Nen year, their operation ahead d schedule will be responsible for all the increment in oil profetion in the north of the Tyung Region,

Silver

fairy tale

The imagination and skill d

ancient craftsmen were revealed

at an exhibition of the Russia

little to this day, were widely

represented there for the fint

craftsmen was on a very his level. They skilfully handled

various forms of technology sid

knew all line ins and outs of

casting, forging, pulling, charing, enumel, and so on, but

Pakov craftsmen displayed the

greatest tolent in silver carried. Their artifacts were included in

the exhibition which is to be

como a permanent feature.

Nevertheless, the skill of load

Thillsi, capital of the Soviet Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia, goes back 15 centuries and us a result has a wealth of architectural monuments, some of them over 600 years old. A



the guiter is laid with cobble- of those which lit the street stones. The old look is added to many decades ago.

Science and technology

have never falled to impress

The sidewalks are of yellow

the visitors.

Places to visit

decision was taken in 1977 to

THE RLANT LIFE OF EASTERN

Soviet scientists and their col-

silver of the 16th-19th centure held in Pakov (north-east of Ruleagues from socialist countries have compiled a single botanical Apart from the works of map of border areas of the So-viet Union, Romania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. craftsmen from Moscow, Noverod, Kaluga and Petersburg to articles mude by Pskov jewellen This is the first stage of work whose art has been studied ver

on a combined map of plant life in Eastern Europe. It is being drawn up under a plan for scientific cooperation between the CMEA countries. It will be the first complete map of its kind of the European territory of the socialist community countries. The map will not only -reflect the present state of vegetation, but also that existing prior to Man's intensive interference with Nature. In this way, it will provide a cartographic clue to planning. It will also assist conservation

measures, a rational use of naof the country's ecological pro-ANCIENT

WOMEN-WARRIORS

It is now known that brave women-warriors lived several millennia ago on the territory of today's Kuban (south of the European part of Russia). This was proved by the finds of the latest archaeological expedition of the Krasnoder ethnography

They found a woman's skeleton in an unearthed burial mound. At one time an ancient Sarmatian tribe—the Straks—lived in that place and the woman probably belonged to that tribe. A round bronze mirror and beads -typical items for a woman's everyday use - were found in the grave. Lying next to the skeleton was an iron sword. This indicates that the dead woman was a brave warrior and the sword was put into the grave as a token of her martial services.

SEAPORT AT F. D. ROOSEVELT

150 years ago a Russian magazine carried an atticle suggesting the use of the natural haven of Yalta in the South Crimea, for building a pler and port facilities. The construction started that same

Now the port handles up to 700 linets, both passenger and cruise type. About 150 of them carry foreign travellers. The resort city is linked by ship services to Barcelona, Marseille, Venice, Passau (West Germany and Vienna. From May till October "Kometa" hydrofolis serve the Crimea-Caucasus line connecting the Black Sea ports stretching along 500 miles of coast. Every year almost six million passongers are handled

The sea terminal at the end of F. D. Roosevelt St is a city landmark. The street was so named to honour the US President who came to Yalta in February 1945 for the allied powers summit conference. More than 3.5 thousand tonnes of cargo passes daily through the port. A new cargo section is being built beyond the city line to rid Yalta of 270 thousand annual truck hauls.
An industrial area is springing up nearby. All this will free the downtown embankment completely for vacationers and turn the port into an interna-

Protection for mountain forests

The state has taken under its protection nearly fifty thousand hectares of the Naryn-Tau range in the Tien Shan Mountains, Rare animals and birds which have been entered into the USSR Red Data Book, live on the new nature reserve, which is the highest in the Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia. It incorporates a number of natural and climatic zones from steppe land to Alpino meadows and glaciers. The lowest of these zones lying at a height of nearly two thousand metres above sea level, contains clear mountain springs and streums. meadows rich in herbs and vatious grasses, tir and orcha forests, all of which provide ideal conditions for the many ture arduals which inhabit the zone. This is Kirghizia's fourth nature reserve. Over the past few years, the measures taken to protect farms in the mountains and valleys of Kirghizia have led to ronadetable increases in the populations of different animals and

WEIGHTLESSNESS LEADS TO QUICKER GROWTH

At one time papers wrote a great deal about the exchange of seed in orbit indulged in by the participants in the Soynz-Apidlo space programme, Seeds of the Sthellan codor and Jarch ended up in the USA, and blue for Canadian or blue grave he weeds

How are these fir seeds planted in the Botanical Cardons of Moscow, on May 13, 1976, getting on? Up to the spring of 1981 no special deviations between the cosmic firs and their doubles (ordinary fit seeds not having been subjected to weightlessness) were noted. But in the past three years "cosmic" firs have shown a quicker growth rate. On average statistics shows that in 1981 they outgrow their earthly counterparts by 10 cm and in 1982-by 15 cm.

This past summer a particular fast growth in the crowns of the "cosmic" fir trees has been noted. The difference between the sizes of the specimen trees in the two neighbouring plantings can be seen with the naked; eye—an average of about 30 cm. And yet scientists believe it is still too early to speak about a regularity. Only when the firs produce seed—in approximately the tenth year of their life (only 2-3 years are left)-and if it turns out that weightlessness really speeds up growth, and that this quality can be fixed genetically in new generations only then will it be possible to speak of a new method in speading up the reproduction of con-

HYDROPROJECTS AND PERMAFROST

Andrei BARANOVSKY, Cand. Sc. (Economics)

VIEWPOINT

Permatrost covers almost hal of the USSR. But even permatrost regions, mainly to be found in the north and east of our country are experiencing an industrial boom, with new towns, mining and power projects being bullt on an ever greater scale Of course, building on perma-frost is fraught with many pro-

The first, and virtually the greatest problem is the harsh cli-mate making all conventional technology absolutely inapplicable. The development of special technology is expensive. Second permatrost is rather capricious. ice-bound soils, even the hardest t them consisting of sand and clay, start avallowing of subsiding at temperatures above 70ro. Buildings may disappear completely and moving rocks severe steel ralls as thin threads. That is why builders try not to disturb permatrost, but rather to put some of its qualities to good use, mainly its hardness. The builders of hydroprojects fine themselves at a particular disadvanlage.

Some 20 years ago, the first hydroprojects in permafrost areas were built on rock at the nairow points of fivers, where natural bottlenecks are formed The world's hist hydroprotect on permatrost, constructed on the Vilyui River, in Western Yakutla, supplies electricity to diamond miners, and its power units are placed in special shalts hewn in rock,

Tuday a second hydroproject being built on the Vilyul on permainost soft soil, the world's first permafrost soft soil hydro. The powerhouse is to be placed

undations are most reliable. Special devices are used to keep the permainost intact: such as the thermal syphons, or heat pipes, which line the inside of the body of the dam. The fluid (usually paratfin) that is pumped through them conveys cold during the winter period, deep underground, in the summer, all the pipes are plugged, with the result that the fitted stops circulating and the ice-bound soil is prevented from thawing.

The Vilyui hydro is not the only project of its kind. Another such station operates on the Khantzika River, a Yenisei tributary beyond the Polar Circle, providing electricity for Norlisk industrial complex. And a hydroproject, rated at 500 MNV has been sigried on the Kureika River, also a Yenisei

The Kolymskaye-1 hydropro ject is boing built in the upper reaches of the Kolyma River with a 130 m high dam crossing the river at its narrowest point where it flows through the Chersky Ridge, it will be built not from concrete. The 50 n high machine hall will be hewn in rock, an unusual solution for permatrost conditions. The Kelyma will see several other bydro-projects, providing the whole north-east of our country and a part of Yakulia with cheap electricity and making redundan numerous diesel stations working on fuels brought over long dis-

The hydroprojects which it is planted to construct up this Youisel and its iributaries are fo Yenisel and its iributaries are to be built from pretab units produced by local industry. The tunce hydro on the Podkamaninays Tunguska is rated at 2,500 ktW, and the other on the Nizhnyays Tunguska, at 10,600 MW. The initer is known temporarity, as the Turukhanskays project.

south-east of the Central Asian Soviet Republic of Turkmenia,

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FORECAST FOR THE CAPITAL

Major guidelines for Moscow's development have been defined for the period up to 2010 by architects, townplanners, economists and sociologists. The MOS-KOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper discusses some of

The number of cinema seals will grow twofold. New cinemas will be built, primurity in new residential areas—using advanced designs. They will serve as local cultural centres and will run various amateur groups apart from their main business. Ten times as many people will thus be able to engage in amateur activities. Significantly, Moscow is now one of the greenest caplials of the world, with over 17 square metres of greenery per resident, and the ligure will grow by to 23.5 metres by the end of the period, the paper points

Twice as many Muscovites will exercise in gyms and studiums and five times as many aquatic sports devotees will attend new swimming pools.

CMEA SCIENTISTS COMPILE UNIQUE MAP

Scientists from seven CMEA countries have compiled a map of the underground water systems in Control and Eastern Europe. The practical lasks which can be solved by using this very that map of underg waters are described in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA

The compilers' main aim was to take into account the multiplicity of natural geographical lactors in order to grasp the lows governing the formation and distribution of the underground water and in evaluate the role of subterranean waters in the sum total of water re-

New land reclamation projects The capacity of existing canals The most drastic transformaand reservoirs will be increased

veys from satellites.

and a ramified irrigation net-work built for the future plan-A powerful collector is to be constructed in the mountainous regions of Azerbaijan, in the Transcaucasus, from which sweet water will be supplied to cotton, fruit and vegetable fields and

tions, however, will take place in the Karshi steppe south of the ancient town of Bukhara, in Central Asian Republic of Uzbe-kistan. Intense farming is now in progress in the areas already irrigated by the Karshi canal In addition, there are plans to irrigate an arid plain, nearby, at present fit only for grazing. The Karshi canal will supply more

While exploring vast territories, the specialists were naturally unable to carry out exploratory drilling. Their task was to gather, process and analyse the information from many years of research by scientists. In various countries. They used old many for the underground.

.countries. They used old maps for the underground

The new map allows a scientific approach when

planning the use of underground waters in various branches of the national economy, without doing any

damage to Nature. The map-makers also devised

foint effort by scientists from several countries allows

one to evaluate the use and replenishment of under-

for more than a decade, the contents of national

newspapers have been sent to the city of Saratov on the Volgaside through a ground-based photo-telegraphic

link, writes the newspaper IZVESTIA. Today, these newspapers will come to the city via space satellites. This is achieved by the use of the most up-to-date television handensing system "Machine".

vision broadcasting system "Moskva" which operates in conjunction with the "Gorizont" satellite.

The photographic image of the newspaper is trans-

the photographic image of the newspaper is trans-mitted through a geostationary satellite. Upon recep-tion, special printing moids are made, and from these the printers produce the entire newspaper. Receiving

one page takes nearly two minutes.

The newspaper looks at the advantages offered by the transmission of newspapers via the "Gorizont" satel-

The main advantage lies in savings made at the

irunk-call telephone exchange at which the satellite sys-icm releases sixty channels. The satellite link is not

prone to any interference which sometimes happens when transmitting the newspapers along the ground

ground waters in Central and Eastern Europe.

NEWSPAPERS VIA SPACE

hods for storing and using underground waters. This

water flow in individual regions, and carried out sur-

than 2 million cubic metres of water for the irrigation of over 100 thousand hectares of this semidesert land.

It is hoped that the reclamation of new areas of the Karshi steppe will bring in as much as 260 thousand tonnes of cotton annually, plus 50 thousand tonnes of grain, and a lot of fruit. Livestock farming will be boosted by the improved provision of

building of any special structures. The compact recep-tion aerial cun be installed on top of a local printer. which has the necessary equipment. YOUNG ACTORS HAVE SOMETHING

cubles. This makes for better quality of image.

Remarkably, the new system did not require the

The problems of new theatrical companies is the sublect for an article contributed to PRAVDA by RSF88: People's Actor Yuri Solomin. Fresh graduates usually begin their theatrical careers by joining existing and well-established companies. The most that they can do. is to maintain their art in the direction promoted by the theatre. However, young actors can make their own original contribution. The young keenly, feel the times and are ready to make tresh revelations on the stage.

Solomin believes that the setting up of theatrical companies for youth is one of the realistic ways towards innovation and progress in the theatrical art. Every year, between 120 and 130 students graduate from the theatrical colleges in Moscow alone. These colleges, have educated quite a lew interesting graduation classes. over the past lew years. Many of their graduation pro-ductions have been lost and cun never be renewed, in notes. It is true that not every graduation class canbecome a theatrical company on its own. This being sor only one new theatrical company has been set up over the past quarter of a century based on the graduation class of the Studio School at the Moscow Art Thisbire. which is now the New Drama Theatre, At the same time, many graduates of theatrical schools dream about having a company of their own, and to confinte their joint productions after graduation. I am sure that the desire for setting most desire for seiling up such companies is not a mete. whim, but an urgent necessity for the young actors of the one hand and for the broad masses of theatre all diences on the other, Solomin concludes.

OF INTEREST Fire-flahtina **Equipment on view**

There is an unusual museum to be found in an ancient house the the centre of the Latvian

INFORMATION No. 5; 1984

capital of Riga. Wandering through the rooms one can actually follow the history of lire-lighting from the second half of the past century to the present time. The exhibits on display at this fire-lighting tech-nology museum altract not only apacialists from various parts of this country, but also numerous





and our children; breaking new ground; friends; playing on a city boulevard. Photos by Andrei Knyozev

- MN-INFORMATION No. 3- 1985

"Self-Portrait".

46 paintings by Nino Lordki-

panidze - landscapes, still lifes,

and original compositions — are

represented at a one-man show

in Moscow by this Georgian art-

ist, now to be seen at the Cent-

ral Writers House.
Nino Lordkipanidze has had a

varied career. A graduate of

the architecture department of

the Thilisi Academy of Fine

Arts, she later attended postgraduate courses and defended

her thesis on architecture at the

Prague Higher Technical School.
This followed by several
years of work at design institutes in Prague and Moscow, and

the creation of a number of ar-

Then came a meeting which in large measure determined her

life. While working as a set designer at the House of Soviet

culture and science in Helsinki,

she was brought into contact

with paintings by noted Finnish artist Juhani Linnovaara. The

paintings stunned her. And Nino

became his pupil, attending art

courses at the Higher school of

aris (Aleneum). Returning to

Moscow in 1979 she started work

Though not even five years

have passed since then. Nino al-

ready has to her credit six one-

man shows (the current show is

the seventh). Her paintings have been shown at republican exhi-

billons of Georgian art at the

House of Soviet culture and sci-

ence in Helsinki, and at exhibi-

tions of the works of Soviet art-

ists held in Belgium and West

What can explain such a ra-

pid and unquestioned success?

in addition to her undoubted to

Germany.

ss an independent painter.

chitectural designs.

The second international music festival will be held in Moscow on May 15-24, 1984.

It is sponsored by the Ministry of Culture of the USSR and the Union of Composers of the USSR under the motto "Music for humanism, peace and friendslilp among peoples".

The festival's task, says Vladimir Shcherbak, chairman of the Union's foreign commission, is to popularize the work of modern composers and to show the genuine values of modern music. The concerts of which there will be over twenty, will feature symphonic, choral, and chamber music, as well as songs.

The composers of the works to from Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia will be invited to attend the festival, Taking part in the concerts will be well-known Soviet performers and their colleagues from abroad

and EVENTS

Ballets. "Nymph's Plays" is the name of a new production by Moskontserl's variety dance studio. The ballet, which will be shown this year in many cities throughout the country, represents a new interpretation of an ancient legend. It was staged earlier by Leonid Yakobson in Leningrad. Now the choreographer, Dmitry Bryanisev, has of-lered a comedy-siyle, show biz version of the legend.

Cinemas, Director Yuri Ozedeling with World War II was bought in 114 countries, has turned again to this theme. Together with GDR and Czechoslovak film makers he is shooting the story of the Restler ing the story of the Bettle of Moscow. This was the bettle in which the Wehrmacht was defeated for the first time and the myth of nazi Germany's invinci-bility shattered. The film, which takes the form of a historical chronicle, relates the story of the Soviet soldiers who displayed miracles of courage. The film's characters are real people, many of whom gave their lives to defeat nazism.

Leningrad Drama Theatre stages opera

The Gorky Theatre in Leningrad has premiered a new pro-duction: the opera farce, "The Death of Tarelkin", to music by Alexander Kolker.

We have turned to the operatic genre in order to extend our range of skills, says Georgi Toystonogov, the theatre's director. In this experiment we were helped by the experience we 'Khanuma" and the "Story of a Horse'. The opera is based on the comedy of Sukhovo-Kobylin,

a romarkable playwright whose satirical works follow in the footsteps of Gogol's critical realism. The farcical form of "The Death of Tarelkin" provides rich material for a production which is both funny and

Kolker has already turned the lwo other plays in Sukhovo-Ko-bylin's satirical trilogy - "Kre-"The Wedding" and "The Affair" - Into musicals. Both were staged by the Musical Comedy Theatre in Leningrad.



A scene from the opera-farce, "The Death of Tarelkin".

The world of Nino Lordkipanidze

space, form and colour, which her audience her ideas about the world, its barmony and beauty. I am mostly concerned with

uman inner world. I try to give a compositional shape to this in-ner world, and if I manage to find a concrete form of composition, I begin to work, says the artist. I work slowly and at painting, a style I use, makes it possible to work slowly, to ponder over things and sometimes to introduce changes.

SIBERIAN

"Folklore monuments of the

Siberian and Far Eastern peo-

ples" is the title of a new 60-volume series, to be published before 1995.

This is the biggest publica-ilon of its kind on folklore, says V. Gatsak, D. Sc. (Philo-

logy), chairman of the academic

council on folklore at the USSR

Academy of Sciences. It will

present in complete form the

best oral poetry of the thirty

nationalities populating this

country's vast region east of

now among the few spots on earth where the indigenous

population have preserved folk-

lore in its living oral form. This

is all the more important since

we will probably never know how the "lliad", "Odyssey"

"Nibelungeniled", "Kalevala" or the Russian bylinas really sounded. They are literary monuments which have come

down to us in their written

form only. Although they may

be set to music, one can only

guess at the former impact of

the word image combined with original tune, melody and in-

strumental accompaniment. Lis

lening to the modern perfor-

mers of the Altalan poems, to

the Yakutian clonkhos and to

idea of how the poetic works of

other peoples may have soun-ded in antiquity.

the Buryat uligers, one gets an

Siberia and the Par East are

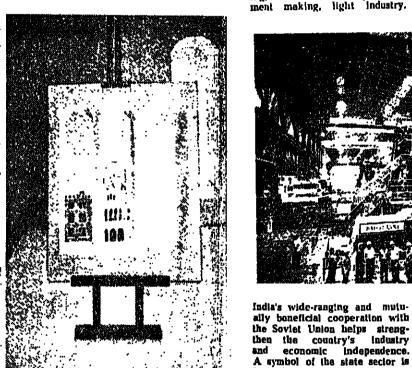
the Urals.

of Nino's paintings. Here she demonstrates her inexhausible imagination producing canvases which abound in inventive patterns with no detrimental effect to her laconic style. Her spatial

images make viewers long to "enter" the bright, transparent world of the artist's paintings. The close proximity of Nino Lordkipanidze's work to the decorative expressiveness typical of Georgian national art is most of all felt in her water colours and landscapes. For it is here that the balance of composition

give way to a more emotival picturesque strain. Naturally, architectural by

scapes and architectural detail abound in many of her painting whose compositions are been on complex perspective. He unique style of composition enough to attract the attento of viewers and to make then n member the works they bear seen. Though this is not to my that style overshadows the in ist's thought, the world of ke ideas and fantasy. Natalya DAVYDOVI



January 17-20

FILMS_

A Fairy Tale of Week

(Soviet-Czechoslovak - Rous)

coproduction).

About the mbelief

ndventures of small far her grown-up friend, Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 51) movicha St), Metro Bibas

Between Us Boys (Cady

About boys from to tional school and bis cher, a pretty young was Cinema: "Praga" (Number Maslovka, 1 Zdenek Novoslobos Sq). Metro Novoslobos Bus 72.

Central Concert Hall

MN INFORMATION No. 5

voretskaya Embankmen Protestya Hotel), 17, 18 17 Yalla pop group from tan. 'Friends, Let's Enjoy (1997)

imeni Lenina.

vakia).

WHAT'S ON!

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 17 -- Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 18-(opera). 20 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly' (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Dauchenko Musicai Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya Stj. 18 - Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 19-Triple-bill: Strauss. "Strausslana"; Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Khachaturian, "Cayane-Suite" (one-act ballets). 20 — Offenbach, "La belle Hélène" (operetta).

Operatia Theatra (6 Pushkinskaya St). 17 — Kalman, "Evening Visitors". 18 - Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (Stanislavsky and Nemitovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre production). 19 ---Zhurbin, "Penelope". 20-Ptichkin, 'Wedding With the General"; Suppe, "Die schöne Galatea" (at 10 p.m.),

Pretty Woman With a Flower and Windows Facing North", a performance, starring Talyana Doronina. 19, 20 — The Yalla pop group from Uzbekistan. "Friends, Let's Enjoy Ourselves". a variety performance.

how the first Soviet-Indian co-

operation project — the tron-and-steel combine at Bhilai

(photo) is often described. Pro-

ducis from the combine are ex-

ported to over 40 countries.

BUSINESS

plus a number of their fields, as well as agriculture and fun-

damental and applied research.

lizing in power engineering, the coal and medical industries,

machine-tool engineering, the

manufacture of scientific instru-

ments, and the anti-corrosion

protection of metals, cover a wide field in relations between

the two countries. The most

tangible results as of today

have been obtained by the

which was responsible for the

joint construction of a proto-

type combined coal extractor

The most wide-spread form

of cooperation between Soviet

experts take part in the testing

tested in a coal mine.

Six working groups, specia-

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has

received a representative delegation from the British Institute of Management. At their meetings, specialists from the two

countries discussed prospects for cooperation in

ment, mostly in industry, as

well as training of personnel for this branch of the economy.

The scientific and technical

relations between the USSR and

Britain are based on the Pro-

gramme for Cooperation in Science and Technology cover-

ing a ten-year period starting

n 1975, and on a number of

intergovernmental agreements.

The main areas in scientific

and technical cooperation be-

tween the two countries are

stry, the oil and coal indus-

tries, machine-tool engineering,

electronics, electrical engineer-

chemical engineering, oil chem

Concert Hall at the Central Tourist House (146 Leninsky Prospekt). 19, 20 — "My Song Is My Life", featuring Valentina Vishnevskaya together with the

Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples (16 Obukha St). "Masterpleces from Ancient Tajikistan and the Middle Ages". An exhibition, featuring unique items and archaeological finds from museum collections in Dushanbo and the Hornitage, in Leningrad. Daily, except Mon-day, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kurskaya. Trolleybuses B, 10.

Politechnical Museum (3/4 Novaya St). "Naturo and Creative Work", an exhibition of items made by children from natural malerials: macrame, straw, down, pleces of wooden sculpture and solt toys. Daily, except Monday, semble.

Variety Theatre (10)

Nogina.

P.m. Tuesday and p.m. to 8 p.m. Mesemble.

Variety Theatre (10)

Nogina. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday and

_SPORTS___

LADA IN THE LEAD

The Lada is in wide demand

red thousand Ladas have been

sold. The Finnish press, report

ing on Lada sales over the first

ten months of 1983, notes that

the car leads the selling list, followed by West European.

Japanese and US models.

Finland. Over the past years more than one hund-

VOLLEYBALL Small Sports Arena (Luzhn)ki). 17, 18 and 19 - USSR wo-

men's championship. Top league, 4 p.m., 5.45 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. (every day). CYCLING

Krylatskoye Cycling Track (Metro Moludyozhnaya). 18, 19 and 20 — International competitions for the Aeroflot prizes. BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport

(32 Lavochkina St). 18, 19 and 20 — USSR women's champion ship. Pirst league, 6.15 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. (every day). TABLE TENNIS Small Sports Arena (Luzhol-ki). 20 - USSR Individual cham-

WEATHER

pionship. 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

January 17-20

Cloudy with clear spells. light snow at times, accompa-nied by snow storms at the beginning of the period. S and SW wind, 5 to mps, Temperalures of 4°, —9°C at night (on January 18 — minus 1°-6°C) and 0° --5°C during the day.

Anglo-Soviet scientific and technical in this country of all sorts of equipment, varnishes, lacquers, dyes, paints, polymer prepara-tions, plus all kinds of chem-

ical preparations.

There has been extensive development in cooperation in fundamental and applied research. Scientists from the Soviet Academy of Sciences and from the Radioastronomic Observatory of Great Britain are engaged in programmes of joint observations in radio and optical astronomy on a cooperation basis with the use of Soviet working group on coal mining, and British measuring equip-ment. They have jointly designed an electronic optical chamfor work in hard rock, the first ber which opens up vast opporof its kind in the world. At tunities for the exploration present, the prototype is being the very rapid processes in quantum electronics. Exchanges between the scientists of the two sides, as well as exchanges organizations and British firms is the holding of symposiums and seminars. Besides, British of equipment and scientific information relating to experiments in the application of syn-chrotron radiation also take

New spheres of cooperation

Cooperation with the USSR is acquiring increasing importance for Rhone-Poulenc, an MNI correspondent was told by Gabriel Sekretey, the director of the French company's Moscow office, in 1983, the volume of trade with the Soviet Union went up by 50 per cent as compared with 1982.

The range of mutually delivered goods remains unchanged, he continued. It includes chemicals used in the agricultural, food, pulp-andpaper industries. However, there are now trends in our cooperation which emerged in 1982 when your country started to import amino acids as additives for combined fedder, thus increasing its nuttient value and leading to considerable savings in forage grain.

Cooperation in land reclamation is highly promising. The items involved are materials used to make filters for plastic drainage pipes. In 1983, French manufacturers used Soviet-made polypropylene to make non-woven fabric, which dispenses with the digging of trenches for the ceramic pipe drainage systems at present in use in this country, and makes it possible mechanize the process by using plastic tubes.

In 1983, Rhone Poulenc con centrated on participation in exhibitions held in the Soviet Union. The company mounted stands at five exhibitions in your country. Soviet specialists were very interested in the equipment we displayed. In 1984, we intend to continue our participation in exhibitions here. Among other things, we plan to display in the USSR a device in tended for the pharmaceutical industry.

GREATER Greatar Sochi is a rosort area

which comprises the lowns of Sochi, Maisesta, Khosta and Adler stretching for 150 kilometres along the Black Sea coust like a necklace of gems. Modern high-rise hotels, sanatoria, hollday inns and moicis are surcounded by poims, cypresses and magnolia (rees. People come here in summer to enjoy the generous sun which provides them with an enviable lan, to rest on ils beaches which stretch for many kilometres, and swim in the sea which slays worm till November. The climate here is mbai lovouruble, because Sociil SOCHI Mountains which shield it from the cold northern winds, causing a subtropical climate. Greater Sachi has spas which restore health and a cheeriul frame of

allments. As a resort Sochi is well known in many places abroad. altracting foreign visitors from all over the world.

mind. These springs With Ineti

sullide, lodine, bromine and

indon are allective for treating

the heart and blood vessels

joinis, nervous discuses, and skin

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SELLS

cars, fur garments, carpets, radio sets, cine- & photo-cameras, field & opera glasses, walches & clocks, labrics, perlumery, Irandicraft Herns, foodsluffs—in small quantities to organizations and firms in the USSR and abroad, as well as to Individual customers, of foreign nationality, willing to pay in hard

consumer goods and loodstulls for sale in specialized shops for diplomatic personnel of foreign embassies and missions, as well as for the staff of international organizations in the

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LOPO DO NASCIMENTO COOPERATION

ON SOVIET-ANGOLAN Economic relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union are fundamentally different from Angola's business ties with capitalist countries, Angola's Minister for Planning Lopo do Nascimento declared in Moscow. The radical difference is the fact that the USSR, in developing economic cooperation with Angola, always takes into account the vital needs of its economy, seeks to facilitate further development of the Angolan economy and does not

pursue its own ends.

Lopo do Nascimento headed
the Angolan delegation to the
talks at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Re-

lowing the talks on cooperation in developing Angola's fisheries, ment of a large fishing complex. The complex will comprise whatves, ship-tepair workshops. manufacturing [ishing

Intourist news

tackle, a training centre, offices,

etc. A fish-processing factory complete with a refrigerator and

refrigeration plant will also be

built there. The factory will pro-

Besides this the two countries signed a protocol on economic

and technical cooperation. Un-

der the terms of agreement So-viet and Angolan organizations

will closely cooperate in build-

ing new economic projects. Oil depots and a national building

organization will be established. The latter will participate in building Soviet-Angolan pro-

jects. Angola will start the production of building materials.

Farming machinery repair work-shops and other facilities will also be built.

Under the accords reached,

the Soviet Union will deliver to

lishing vessels, and send skilled

experts. Soviet organizations

design and prospecting work.

duce smoked and dried fish.



intouriși's new tourist complex "Dagoinys".

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